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GENERAL

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1. British-French views on Korean situation-- Both French UN delegate Chauvel and British delegate Jebb have emphasized to US representative Gross the need for inter-governmental consultations before the UN takes steps either: (a) to condemn the Chinese Communists as military aggressors in Korea; or (b) to extend UN military operations to Chinese territory or airspace. Chauvel has been authorized not only to vote for the pending six-power Security Council resolution calling for Chinese withdrawal from Korea but also to support taking the matter into the General Assembly following a Soviet veto.

Jebb said that Korean developments might adversely affect the stability of his government, observing that it might well fall if only a half-dozen Labor members absented themselves on a vote of confidence in connection with the current debate in Parliament on foreign policy. He therefore indicated that the British position in the UN on Korea would probably be limited to support of the six-power resolution, without strengthening amendments, and that this limitation might also apply to a resolution in the GA. Jebb declared that his government's position would be greatly strengthened if it could be announced that genuine efforts had been made to find out what were the apprehensions of the Chinese Communists and to develop an understanding with them.

Gross said both Jebb and Chauvel were visibly impressed by the information he passed on to them that the Chinese Communist offensive had been prepared and was actually in motion when the UN offensive was launched. Gross was informed that Jebb and Indian delegate Rau had thus far been unsuccessful in attempts to meet with the Peiping representatives.

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2. British-Egyptian defense negotiations--US Ambassador Caffery in Cairo has been reliably informed that the King, in view of the turn of events in Korea, has instructed the Egyptian delegate in London not to make any definite break with the British in the forthcoming defense negotiations.

Meanwhile, US Embassy London has indicated that British objectives in the forthcoming talks are to find a satisfactory basis, either bilateral or multilateral, for a new defense agreement with Egypt, or, failing this, to persuade Egypt not to terminate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian agreement precipitately.

EUROPE

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3. AUSTRIA: Reported easing of Soviet pressure--US Legation Vienna reports that recent conversations with Austrian officials have confirmed the impression that Soviet authorities have been instructed to seek some solution of the current dispute over control of the Austrian police. The Austrian officials believe the new Soviet attitude is the result of combined Austrian-Western pressure. These officials do not anticipate serious Communist disturbances in December.

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4. FRANCE: Analysis of government crisis--US Embassy Paris comments concerning the current French Government crisis that the prime cause of the Communists' success in their maneuver of 28 November was hostility in the Assembly to the person of Minister of Interior Moch, not to his policies or those of the Pleven Government. The Embassy explains that the Communists have not forgiven Moch for his record



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as one of the most effective anti-Communist ministers in postwar France and that certain members of the majority parties "seem temporarily to have forgotten Moch's services in order to vent personal spleen" against the unpopular Socialist minister. The Embassy considers that the "most disturbing consequence" of this episode is the embitterment of relations between the Socialists and other parties of the government, an embitterment that is likely to endure whether the present government survives or not. The Embassy emphasizes in particular that the incident does not indicate a weakening in French Assembly opposition to German rearmament except in the framework of the Pleven Plan.

## FAR EAST

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5. BURMA: Views on country's future--According to US Embassy Rangoon, General Ne Win, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Armed Forces, has expressed his concern over the future well-being of Burma. Pointing to extensive graft and corruption in government circles, Ne Win stated that Burma could not continue under such a handicap and compared Burma with China where the Nationalist regime fell "because of its corruption and not because of Communist strength."

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## THE AMERICAS

6. COLOMBIA: Imminent break with Peru feared--US Ambassador Beaulac in Bogota transmits the view of the Colombian Foreign Minister that an "actual threat to the peace" between Colombia and Peru now exists following the 28 November Peruvian note

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demanding the custody of Haya de la Torre, who is in asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Lima. The Foreign Minister fears that when Peru is informed that Colombia does not intend to deliver Haya, Peru will break relations and seize Haya. According to the Foreign Minister, the only possibility of avoiding serious trouble between the two countries lies in the hope that friendly countries will extend good offices. Colombia is reportedly preparing a reply to the Peruvian note but will delay sending it in the hope that some friendly power will intervene.